

The Working Class And The Employing Class Have Nothing In Common.

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

VOL. I. One Dollar a Year. SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1910. Six Months, 50c No. 52

STEEL TRUST SEEKS TO SURPRESS "SOLIDARITY"

First blood has been drawn on Solidarity in our life and death struggle with the capitalist class. On the evening of March 1st, the day set for the re-opening of the free speech fight in Spokane, the editor and the whole press committee were placed under arrest. It was accepted by two of the press committee to continue the work. One, B. H. Williams, is in the hospital. The editor and two others went to jail.

The charge on which we were arrested and on which we are still held in jail and bound over to the March term of court was that of violating an obscure publishing law of Pennsylvania, which provides that the name of the editor and of the owners of every newspaper shall appear at the top of the editorial page of every issue. With this law we have strictly complied both in the letter and in the spirit since the first date of publication, yet we are held under bail to appear before the grand jury in March.

Solidarity is published by the two local unions of the I. W. W. in New Castle. It is the official organ of the Pittsburgh District of the I. W. W. The name of its editor and of its manager appear and have appeared in every issue at the head of the editorial column as provided by law. Turn the page and see for yourself. Yet we have been thrown into jail and are now held under bail to appear before the grand jury just the same. In capitalist law courts when labor interests are at stake the facts don't count. The hell hounds of capitalism are out for blood.

The protest on which we are held is worthy of the court that holds us. It is this: That the names of the press committee as well as the organization that published the paper should also have appeared on the editorial page. This is a usage that is not at all followed by newspaper work. It hasn't been followed in New Castle.

As an illustration we reproduce the editorial heading of a New Castle daily, a mouthpiece for the interests of the steel trust, by the way, that has operated in New Castle for years.

THE NEW CASTLE HERALD
Published every evening, except Sunday, at 13-17 North Mill Street, New Castle, Pa., by

Addison C. Dickinson
Established 1853.
Entered as second class matter at the post-office at New Castle, Pa.

Compare the above with the editorial heading of Solidarity and see which is the more explicit in conforming with the letter and spirit of the law. Say why the Herald should be considered as having observed the law, and the editor and press committee of Solidarity branded as criminals, shut off from free access to their relatives and friends, reduced to prison fare, black coffee of a peculiarly rank and shuddering kind, bean soup and alum raised bread? Yet the Herald was left unmolested year by year and Solidarity selected for butchery.

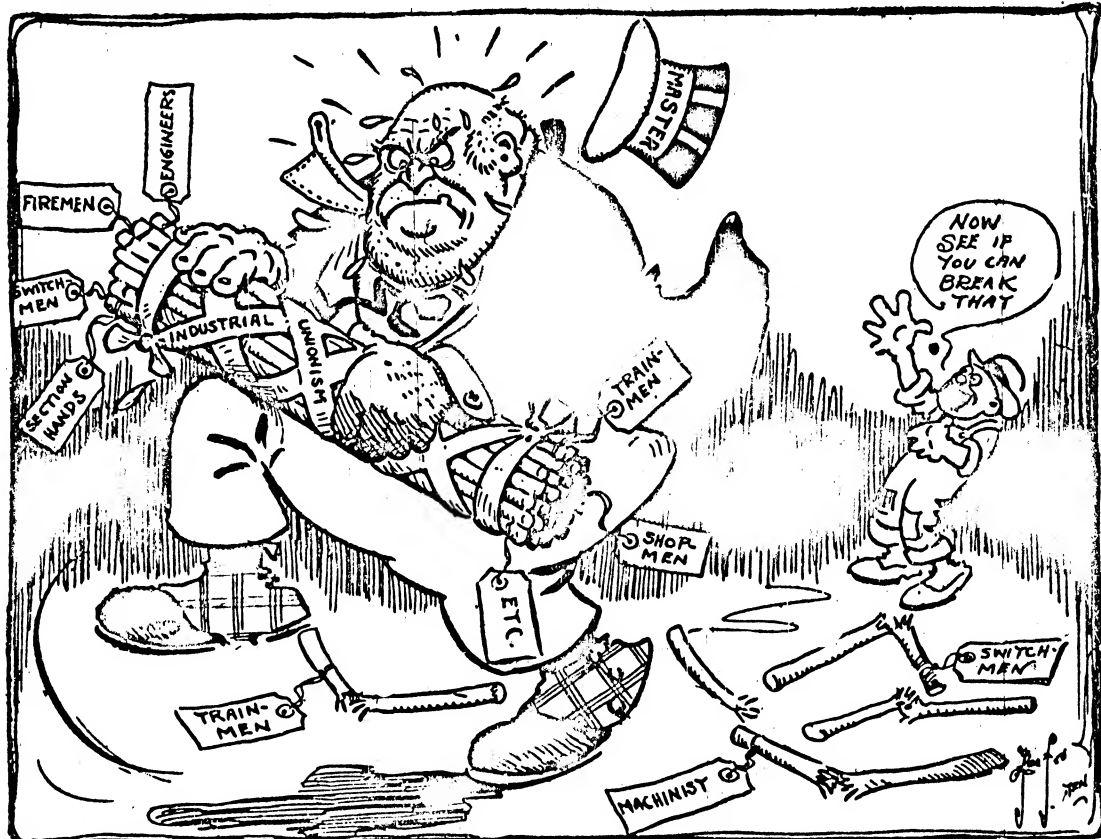
And yet we are not inclined at all to blacken our white paper either by indulging in invectives against the numerous detectives who have hounded our steps since our first date of publication, or the prosecuting attorney or the "cops" (that is the name for the police) who were tried. We might exhaust our vocabulary in finding proper adjectives to characterize these specimens, but what would be the use of the relevancy? We would only be stating facts that everyone knows. Still less are we inclined to dwell upon our experience behind prison walls. It is in itself quite unimportant. The mere fact that Stinton, Mcarty and Moore spent three days and nights behind prison bars is in itself of no importance. The thing to be remembered and to be acted upon is that the steel trust is feeling for the jugular of Solidarity.

Our treatment while in prison had nothing of an unusual nature. We were used neither better nor worse than are the minor criminals generally in eastern jails. Our fare, our hours, our sleeping accommodations were the same. It was in no way similar to the treatment that our fellow workers received at the hands of the thugs in blue and brass in Spokane. So far as that is concerned—forget it.

It was an outrage? Yes, but when has labor met with anything else but outrage in law courts? Only when labor has been strong enough through organization to bring pressure to bear upon them from outside and make them afraid. It was an outrage? Yes, but nothing to compare with the outrages that are visited upon the working class every day on the railroad, in the factory and in the mine. Probably there is scarcely a reader of Solidarity but who has many a night lain awake enduring more suffering in one night through the fear of unemployment and wondering how he should meet the rent and feed his wife and his little ones than ordinarily could be inflicted in six months of imprisonment behind prison bars.

The thing to be considered in this whole matter is not the outrage perpetrated upon the editor and the press committee. That is a mere episode on the stream. Least of all do we want sympathy. Every true revolutionist is prepared for and expects a great deal of hardship and to which we call attention in that the bloodhounds of capitalism are on the track of Solidarity and are going to run us into the earth unless the awakened working class come to our rescue. Not sympathy for the press committee is what we want. To the devil with that. What is needed now is support for Solidarity.

The idea is to wear us out by expensive litigation and heavy fines, which will be, of course, imposed, law or no law. If there is the shadow of a chance or the ghost of an excuse. We'll not pay those fines. We'll go to jail or we'll go to hell first before we will contribute one cent to the treasury of our enemies and oppressors. But even this course of action, if a new editor must be chosen and the family of the present editor provided for while he lays in jail, will unavoidably entail heavy expense. These persecutions will, of course, be renewed from time to time. We must prepare to meet them now. The work of securing subscriptions for Solidarity must be pushed no longer in a half-hearted manner, but as though we meant it; that the paper may be sustained, the message spread and the slaves aroused to fight for their emancipation through



Divided We Are Weak; United, Strong. Industrial Unionism Unites the Workers.

Industrial organization. "Samson, the Philistines are upon thee."

Indicted at the same time with Solidarity and on the same charge was the Free Press, a local Socialist party press, which does our press work. There is absolutely no connection whatever between Solidarity and the Free Press. They simply do our press work, present their bill, receive their pay, and there the relation begins and ends. Yet they, too, had made themselves obnoxious to the steel trust, which brooks no contradiction, and to certain local capitalist interests and municipal officials. Moreover, if the publishing house that does our press work could be crippled or put out of business, that, too, would cause us at the present time a great deal of inconvenience.

(While writing this paragraph word comes to us that Mcarty is again arrested in company with several local Socialist Party members on the ground of several articles published in the Free Press urging industrial unionism and class action on the part of the workers against certain tyrannical orders of the mayor growing out of the present strike. If they walk in and arrest the editor also again while at work, the reader will please excuse imperfections in this week's issue. New Castle is going to be another Spokane.)

Hearing no footsteps we proceed. The steel trust has absolutely determined that cost what it may, Solidarity must be suppressed. Having pretty well shot to pieces the A. F. of L. in the present strike, the steel trust views with dread the appearance of a new and vastly more effective form of unionism rising up in its very midst to take the place of the old craft unionism which it has hamstringed or swept away. The expectation is that the so-called "independent" mills are also to join forces with the trust on July 1st, when their contracts expire, and go in to make a clean sweep of unionism of every shade and type in Western Pennsylvania.

Indeed, how could they do otherwise? They are merely dependents and hangers-on of the trust, and what the trust says they must do. They have measured swords with the A. F. of L. and know that the sword of the A. F. of L. is made of wood. They know that the sword of the I. W. W. is made of steel, for they have already felt its edge. It must be suppressed, cost what it may.

They realize the importance of our geographical no less than of our industrial position. Within a radius of 100 miles of New Castle there are more wage earners than there are in all the Pacific States and in all the Rocky Mountain states combined. We hold the center of the line of battle. The enemy knows it. If we whip them here the forces of capitalism are broken, scattered and defeated on the American continent. With just a little help, a little energy, a little grit and self-sacrifice on the part of the fellow workers everywhere we'll do it. The iron is white hot now. Strike and strike hard!

Just now we need money. Send it in. Everybody who has any surplus in his possession sell them at once or remit for them now. Sell them and remit for them later on. Increase the bundle orders. Everyone owing us on bundle orders send it in. Take collections to help Solidarity in every shop, in every mine. It's the pennies of the workers against the millions of the steel trust, but we can win. In every local of the Western Federation of the Shingle Weavers, of the Flint Glass Workers, of the Pottery, of the United Mine Workers, no less than of the I. W. W., bring the matter up and act immediately.

How many workers are there who will contribute, say, a dollar a month to the cause of their own and their children's emancipation? If you are one, if you have red blood in your veins, fill out the following blank, cut out and mail immediately:

I, the undersigned, subscribe to the sustaining and defense fund of Solidarity \$..... cents every month for a period of..... months. It is understood that I can cancel this pledge at any time by giving notice.

Signed.....
State.....
Do it now. Solidarity is in danger. To the rescue!

CALL FOR THE FIFTH CONVENTION

General Office,
Industrial Workers of the World.

In pursuance of the Constitution, and the decision of the referendum vote of the membership, the fifth convention will be held in Chicago, Ill., beginning Sunday, May 1st, 1910.

Each Local union in good standing that has paid tax on an average membership of twenty for six months preceding the date of the convention will receive credentials in duplicate for the number of delegates they are entitled to, in accordance with the Constitution.

Local unions directly chartered by the Industrial Workers of the World shall have one delegate for two hundred members or less, and one additional delegate for each additional two hundred or major fraction thereof.

Two or more local unions in the same locality may jointly send their delegate to the convention, and the vote of the said delegate in the convention shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, provided the said delegate is a member in good standing of one of the locals so sending him.

National Industrial Unions shall have two delegates for the first 10,000 of its members or less, and an additional delegate for each additional 5,000 or major fraction thereof.

The expense of delegates attending the convention must be borne by their respective local organization, except the mileage, which shall be pooled among locals sending delegates.

The Constitution provides as follows:
Art. IV, Sec. 14: "No local shall be admitted to representation unless it has been duly chartered three months before the assembling of the convention, and is otherwise in good standing."

Art. XI, Sec. 2: "No local union shall be entitled to representation at any convention that has not paid taxes on at least twenty members for the six months prior to the convention."

For provisions of the Constitution relating to the convention, see pages 13 to 15.

T. J. COLE,
J. J. ETTOR,
E. G. FYNN,
FRANCIS MILLER,
GEO. SPEED,
General Executive Board.
VINCENT ST. JOHN,
W. E. TRAUTMAN,
General Secretaries.
Chicago, Ill., March 10, 1910.

SPARKS

Don't be fooled by the stale gag that "the employer furnishes the capital with which you are paid." Even if he did that would not alter the fact that you are robbed of a large part of what you produce. What really takes place is that you give him a day's, a week's, or maybe a month's work before you get a cent. Don't be so philanthropic. Organize the I. W. W. and get more of what you produce. And while you keep one eye on the pay envelope don't forget to watch for the time when you can dump the boss from off your back.

Present society appears to be in a vigorous and healthy state, but this is like the hectic flush that accompanies the last stages of tuberculosis. For the huge combination of capital, the marvelous inventions, the subdivision and specialization of industry; all act upon labor to make it more class conscious. An awkward proletariat, forced for the first time to see their common bonds of slavery, are about to arise and take possession of the industries. The shell is about to fall from the institution of the day and reveal their rotten core. Within the workers' organization lies the structure of future society. In revolutionary education and industrial organization lies our ultimate emancipation.

The rattle of the policeman's club on the heads of the strikers is but the echo of the last election: It is the result of listening to those who cried "Vote—Vote—Vote," and then upheld craft senility on the economic field.

What the workers have left out of their wages after paying their bills is in round figures—yet, it's in round figures all right. These kind—00000.

The Philadelphia strike is just a little family quarrel between big brother capital and little brother labor. Family relations are just a little strained at present, but time will heal all wounds. The matter will be amicably adjusted and once more capital and labor will dine at the festive board of the Civic Federation. Peace already reigns among the dead and the living, after being severely spanked, will return again to craft scabbiness and disunion.

In the days of horse cars the motive power was attached directly to the car. When the driver climbed from the front and unhitched his horse or mule, the car line was tied up. The conductor or collector of fares was forced to quit also, if he had not the desire already. In those days craft unionism was the only logical method of organization. Today the motor-man and conductor may strike, but the motive power is generated from central points by firemen and electricians. These are to the motor-man what the horse was to the car driver. To win today the horse must be unhitched. This can be done only by industrial organization, which includes motor-men, conductors, firemen, electricians and all other workers in the transportation industry. (Craft unionism is of the days of the stage coach. Industrial unionism is the order of the day.)

The I. W. W. proposes to organize the workers from the man who pushes the wheelbarrow to the man who pushes the pen.

"I love my Emancipation, but, oh, you individuality." Sloppy sentimentalists break out with this disease every once in so often. Workers don't need to worry much about it. Number 71144 in Jones' Shoddy Shoe factory doesn't weary his little mind worrying about it—he could eat a little more and wear better shoes though. The lumberjack isn't sitting up nights in wild-eyed fear of losing "individuality." Say, did you ever see a workingman enter one of the "coffee-and" houses and order a feed? He runs his eye down the prices, not down the names on the bill of fare. When he reaches 15c he stops and sings out to the hashlinger, "Gimme some o' that." It may be ham and eggs, pork and beans, liver, or even hash, but it's the price that attracts him. Individuality—yes, a fifteen-cent individuality is what the workers now possess. Get in the I. W. W., boys. Keep your eyes on the pork chops and don't worry about individuality.

SYNOPSIS-SPOKANE FREE SPEECH FIGHT

Spokane is a great slave market for the railroads, lumber and farming industries of the Northwest. The men wanted for these various industries are usually secured through the blood-sucking employment agencies, with which the streets of Spokane are lined. There are many evils connected with this parasitic industry, as workmen are continually being leeched out of their hard-earned money by the sharks and shipped away out into the wilderness to a job that has no existence save in the florid imagination of the employment agent. Many men who were victimized in this manner came back to Spokane, but were unable to secure any redress, as no one among the city officials had time to listen to their grievances. (On the authority of Corporation Counsel Blair, Mayor Pratt now devotes 50 per cent of his time to adjusting difficulties between awindled workmen and swindling job sharks.)

The I. W. W., which is composed almost entirely of the class of men who do the kind of work handled by the employment offices, took up the cudgels against the evil. With "Don't Buy Jobs" as their slogan, they launched a street-speaking crusade against the employment sharks. This speedily put a crimp in their stealings, as the prospective sucker was lured from their inviting job signs into the I. W. W. hall, where, for nothing, he received much more valuable information about working conditions than that which he had heretofore paid large fees to the employment shark for. Realizing that if this crusade kept up they would be ruined, the "labor agents" organized themselves into "The Associated Employment Agencies of Spokane," and with the kind assistance of several big Northwestern corporations, who also wished to take a crack at the militant I. W. W., they lobbied an anti-street speaking ordinance through the city council.

This ordinance, commonly called the "first ordinance," was passed Dec. 29, 1909, to take effect Jan. 1st, 1910, and prohibited street speaking of all kinds within the fire limits of the city. The effect of this would have been to force the I. W. W. into the country if they wished to hold street meetings.

Notice was served upon the I. W. W. to cease holding street meetings upon Jan. 1st, when the new ordinance would go into effect, but no notice was taken of this. Street speaking still continued until the middle of February, when several men who had been shamefully robbed by the Red Cross employment office sharks organized a demonstration against this worthy institution, and before it was through several employment agencies were in a more or less dilapidated condition. Several men were arrested for this affair.

The police informed the I. W. W. immediately after this, that if they attempted any more street speaking they would be arrested. For a short while they obeyed this edict, but finally, with John Walsh at their head, they sallied forth and 48 men were arrested for speaking on the street. It was agreed to make a test case of Walsh, and the balance of the men were released. Walsh was found guilty in both the Municipal and Superior Courts, and then the case was dropped.

The fight languished then until August 18th, when, at the instigation of the various street speaking religious organizations, who chafed at their enforced separation from the remunerative street collections, the council passed what is known as the "second ordinance." This granted the privilege to the Mayor to extend the use of the street to all "regular religious organizations." This was the discrimination made against the I. W. W., who had to remain in their hall while the religious fanatics held forth on the street. In order to test this "class legislation," Louis Gatewood was sent out to speak on the street on Sept. 28th. His case was dismissed by Judge Mann, although Attorney Moore asked that it be used as a test case. The following is a brief synopsis of the ensuing events:

Oct. 25th: Nat. Organizer James P. Thompson arrested as a test case. Salvation Army and other "regular religious organizations" ceased to hold street meetings.

Nov. 1st: I. W. W. held mass meeting and decided they will speak on street next day regardless of outcome of Thompson trial.

Nov. 2nd: Thompson acquitted by Judge Mann in Municipal Court. Judge Mann delivered his famous decision, in which he said: "The right to speak on the street, or any other place, is inherent. It is a natural right. It is a gift from God that every man is supposed to have."

He held the first prohibition ordinance to be in effect again. An hour after Thompson's acquittal the street fight proper began, and 83 men were arrested the first day.

Fellow Workers Thompson, Wilson, Cousins and Filkins arrested on charge of "criminal conspiracy."

Twenty-eight men thrown in sweat box, steam heated, 6 ft. by 10 ft., and kept there 36 hours until many faint. Place crowded, men are unable to take off their clothes, though they are stifling with the heat. No toilet facilities. Drinking water given by means of a hose stuck into the cell. All prisoners forced to run the gauntlet from booking office to cells between rows of policemen.

Several women onlookers arrested at I. W. W. hall and held several days without trial.

Nov. 3rd: Mrs. Edith Fornett and 20 men arrested for speaking on the street. All prisoners were booked on disorderly conduct charge, as authorities feared first ordinance—then in effect—was also unconstitutional. Judge Mann sentenced 48 men to 30 days apiece on the rock pile. Men refused to work and were put upon bread and water diet.

E. J. Fette, acting editor of the Industrial Worker, arrested in Atty. Moon's office on charge of "conspiracy."

Men taken from hot sweat box to ice-cold cells to their infinite discomfort and suffering.

Nov. 4th: Great crowds at street-speaking demonstrations. Floor department called out and hose turned upon the crowds.

Masonic Temple denied to I. W. W., although the rent had been paid for it. Carpenters' hall likewise refused.

Nov. 5th: Attorney Sam T. Crane arrested on a charge of inciting to riot for criticizing the police in a fiery speech from his office window. Many men arrested daily.

(Continued on Page Three.)

Our Fellow Workers, Preston and Smith, Are Still In Jail

INDUSTRIAL WORKER

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE
341 Unions of the Industrial Workers of the
World.
P. O. Box 1443

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Subscription, Yearly\$1.00
Canada, Yearly1.50
Subscription, Six Months50
Single Orders, Per Copy02 1/2

Cash MUST Accompany All Orders.

Entered as Second-Class Matter, Dec. 21, 1909,
at the Postoffice at Seattle, Wash., under the
Act of March 3, 1879.

Without organization the workers will gain nothing.

Join the union of your class and become a fighter.

An injury to one is an injury to all; what concerns the potato peeler concerns the cook.

Attend the meetings of your local regularly. It is the active members who go to make up the real strength of a union.

Organize, agitate, educate; work for industrial solidarity, in the shop, in the mill, in the factory, mine, forest or wherever you may be employed.

As long as the workers think that they have interests in common with their employers, the latter have nothing to fear. It is the class conscious, revolutionary industrialists that the capitalists hate like wild fire.

Don't let anyone lead you into the belief that all the workers must be organized before we can gain anything for ourselves. This is what the politicians teach; they want your vote. Get into line; two men are stronger than one.

Never leave town for camp without taking some of the free literature which is always to be had along with you. It will make interesting reading for those with whom you work and at the same time you will sow a seed which may later grow into a full-fledged Industrial Unionist.

The masters hate the I. W. W. So do the employment sharks. Anything that the bosses and the employment sharks oppose is to the workers' interest. They both live off of the backs of labor. In the I. W. W. they see a force that will put them off. The interests of the bosses and the workers are diametrically opposed. Organize.

The I. W. W. is a labor union of the working class. No workman, is excluded from membership because of race, creed or color. All workers are organized into one union, having the same membership card, the same button and the same label. Membership cards are transferrable from one Industrial Union to another and from one industry to another. A union man in one industry a union man in all industries. Five local Industrial Unions with at least a combined membership of three thousand form a National Industrial Union. Two National Industrial Unions of closely allied industries with a combined membership of at least ten thousand form a National Industrial Department. There are thirteen National Industrial Departments outlined in the I. W. W. all of which will be represented on the General Executive Board by one member. The I. W. W. has the most scientific plan of organizing the workers that is in existence. It is so constructed as to be able to render the most effective resistance to the capitalist class in times of industrial warfare. By building up the industrial organization we are building the structure of the new society within the shell of the old. Through the education which is at all times carried on within the organization, the I. W. W. is preparing its members, when the time arrives, to take over the means of production and distribution and administer them for the benefit of those who work. Then and not till then will the worker have come into his own. No longer will there be seen on one hand, among those who do all the useful work of society, nothing but degradation, want and misery, while on the other hand those who do none of the useful work enjoying all the good things of life. The historic mission of the working class is to abolish capitalist production and establish in its place co-operation. In order to do this the working class must be organized. The I. W. W. points the way. Join it.

WHY IS IT?

Why is it that those by whose labor all the necessities, comforts and luxuries are produced or made available, enjoy so scant a share of those commodities?

Why is it that those who weave the broadcloth have naught to wear but shoddy?

Why is it that those who build the palaces and elegant mansions, hotels and houses are forced through necessity to inhabit hovels?

Why is it that those who sow the seed, reap the grain, raise the cattle, do all the work by which the necessities of life are produced, receive for their labor only the crumbs which fall from the rich man's table?

Why is it that those who toil not enjoy all the comforts and luxuries of life, and those who do all the toil have nothing but crumbs and rags?

Why is it that thousands of men tramp the country in search of job or stand idly by for want of employment?

It is because industry today is operated for the benefit of those who own the means of transportation and distribution and not for the many, whom compose the toiling masses. Because the workers today get only one-fifth of the product of their toil, while the master class who toil not receive four-fifths.

This condition can be remedied by organization. By organizing into an Industrial Union, such as the Industrial Workers of the World, thereby building the structure of the new society within the shell of the old. By demanding from their employers shorter hours and more wages, more wages and shorter hours, more wages and shorter hours, until the wage system is abolished, and in its place stands the industrial republic of the workers, where all those who toil will receive the full social value of their toil.

WHAT THE GUGGENHEIMS OFFER.

The following extracts taken from circular being issued by the Guggenheims in order to entice men to go to Alaska needs a little explanation. The writer, having put in a season on the Copper River, covering the entire length of the proposed railroad under construction from the City of Cordova to the famed Bonanza mines, feels competent to make statements in regard to the real conditions that exist. The idea of this article is not to seek to stop men from going to Alaska. Far from it. What we wish to do is to give a statement of the exact state of affairs existing there, so that members of the organization may not be misled into leaving for this district without a knowledge of the prevailing conditions.

After giving quite a lengthy explanation of the location of the Copper River Railroad, as to present length and full length when it will be fully completed, which is to be from Cordova to the Bonanza mines, the circular continues by painting the advantages of the said road to the prosperity of Alaska. Of course it points out that there is plenty of work to be had there, for those who care to avail themselves of the opportunity. Instructions are given as to the means of reaching the desired haven from Seattle (via Guggenheim owned steamers) to Cordova and by rail as far as the road is at the present time running. This is at a cost of \$15, second class; distinctly pointing out that \$15 is all that is necessary to place a man on the job. Although it states that the fare to Cordova is \$15, it does not state that in returning over the same route a fare of \$22 is charged. That in leaving the job on the return, that the railroad also charges a fare. This at a rate of 15 cents per mile. Employees, however, are allowed to travel on an employees' ticket for half fare on the railroad. That is the way they run the skin game—soak the man after he has worked and is got the dough.

In the description of the camps and the living, the circular states that the best of cooks, kitchen help, waiters, etc., are employed to look after the preparation and serving of the food and "no pains are spared to see that the men who are doing the work get the very best of food and treatment. (Great, isn't it, how they look after the interests of the slaves.) "The highest grade of meats and vegetables are furnished fresh daily." Vegetables? Must mean spuds and cabbage. Here comes the best part of it. "Bunk houses are kept well lighted, heated and ventilated." This is another jockey. At one camp, known as No. 55, M. J. Heney, who has the contract to do all the grading and track building of the railroad, had 500 men stationed. There were but two bunk houses for the entire crew of men, each bunk house being several hundred feet in length. Rows of bunks three by two and two wide extended down either side of the full length of both camps. In the center of each camp stood the stove. The only stove in the camp, where over two hundred men were bunched. As to light, there was none necessary, the days being exceedingly long in the summer time, plenty of light filtered through the canvass, out of which the camps were built. What was the need of light anyway? After working thirteen and fourteen hours a day, the remainder of time was spent under the blankets. If for some reason or other you did desire any extra light candles could be purchased of the commissary at 5 cents per. No floor of any kind was there in the bunk house with the exception of a strip two or three feet in width extending down either side of the bunk house next to the bunks. This was for the purpose of standing on in arising in the morning. For a census a two by four nailed on upright blocks furnished the seats. Each person must furnish his own blanket.

Continuing the article says: "Commissary supplies the very best of everything needed by the workman at REASONABLE prices and deducted from the amount earned by the employee at the end of each month, thus enabling those not having funds upon arrival to get properly outfitted for work." This is another label, as you are only allowed to draw upon the commissary for supplies for the amount which you have coming in the shape of wages. "Good hospitals are maintained and the most experienced of trained nurses in attendance, with the most skillful of medical treatment." All this for \$1.50 per month.

Rates of pay are given as follows and are understood to remain the same as long as the work lasts (of course): Engineers, 60c; firemen, 40c; conductors, 50c; brakemen, car repairers, crane men and carpenters and many other skilled mechanics, 50c per hour; laborers, hucksters, drillers, rockmen, etc., at 30c. Special attention is called to the fact that as the work is being rushed all employees are permitted to work a great deal of overtime, and during the summer months work is carried on every day, Sundays as well as holidays. But the best is left until the last. Under the caption of "Station Work," prices are given by which men may make a whole pile of money in no time at all. That kind of work is contract work and the pay varies according to the nature of the rock to be removed. By the cubic yard, earth at 30c; loose rock at 60c; solid rock at \$1.20. This statement follows the above price list: "All conditions governing this kind of work are ideal for the workman." The whole of the contents of the circular referred to are put together in such lurid colors as to entice the worker into this land of snow and ice under the impression that he is going to an Eldorado, or a paradise on earth. All with the intention of catching suckers. How many of you are headed that way to make your pile in a hurry and then quit work for the rest of your lives? There is a sucker born every minute. Are you one of them? Is it necessary for me to call attention to the previous actions of the Guggenheims in days gone by at such places as Douglas Island, Fairbanks, Treadwell and other instances where they have tried to flood the labor market of Alaska with men in order to use them as strikebreakers? Ask any I. W. W. man or W. F. M. man for the history of the Guggenheims since Alaska opened up. You may learn something that will probably surprise you somewhat, and will at any rate open your eyes as to the underhand methods used by the capitalist class in beating down wages of the workmen. The I. W. W. will put an end to such lying schemes of the exploiting class to break the spirit of the workers by starving him into submission in a strange place, to which he has been lured in search of work. Yes, sir. They and they alone can and will accomplish that result by organizing in such a manner as to control the whole field of labor and deciding where men are to be sent, thus preventing men being used as strikebreakers in advance.

In sending in for change of address, always state the old address as well as the new. When you have read this paper pass it on to a friend.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR NOTES

(From "Bulletin International" du mouvement Syndicaliste.)

Spain.
"Solidaridad Obrera," organ of the regional federation of Catalonian labor unions, which disappeared after the revolt of July, is now being published again. The first number of the new series is dated February 12. In this number the executive board of the federation announces that it has decided to hold the next labor union congress in September. It having been adjourned on account of the events in July.

Samuel Gompers
In the February number of the American Federationist, while summing up his impressions of the union movements of foreign countries, Samuel Gompers writes: "On the whole it may be said that the German trade unions of today resemble the American trade unions more than those of any other European country."

"Does this include the English unions?" asks the Bulletin International. "At all events," the paper continues, "as little as we generally agree with the president of the American Federation of Labor, still the remark just mentioned seems interesting to us. And we believe that the personal criticism against the great American unions, with which we for our part agree, from several of the German trade union leaders, mostly is inspired by a spirit of political juggling, being that President Gompers is an adversary of social democracy in regard to the conception of the working class struggle. The great unions of the two countries form together the extreme right of the international labor movement."

France.

(From "Les Temps Nouveaux," Paris.)
An Anti-Parliamentarian Committee. Taking up a suggestion from several revolutionary papers, our French fellow workers have recently formed a committee of 26 for the purpose of starting and carrying on an anti-parliamentarian campaign in connection with the approaching elections.

In the following short declaration of principles this committee gives the outlines upon which this anti-parliamentarian campaign is to be based:

"Whereas, Parliamentary action, even when it seems to break the present social organization to pieces, always still further consolidates it.

"Whereas, Even if social reforms are adopted by a parliament, they still never can be obtained in reality except by direct action outside the parliament.

"Whereas, Parliamentary action, by its very essence, is contradictory and detrimental to direct action, from which it fatally detracts attention and energy.

"Whereas, The workers ought to remember that their final emancipation as well as any improvement of their lot is to come from nobody but themselves, through their own efforts, their own initiative, and not through the miraculous intervention of a third party, those elected, wherever it may be, to whatever party he may belong and whatever principles he may stand for.

"If it is resolved, That we recommend to the workers to withdraw their confidence from parliamentary parties and the government, to be absolutely disinterested in the electoral battles, which are fruitless and vain, and to concentrate their activity, on the economic battles, to take their place in their unions and there propagate revolutionary spirit and methods."

Note.—We cannot but sympathize with our French fellow workers that they should find it necessary to form such an anti-parliamentarian committee. Here in America proletarian parliamentarianism has hardly ever been taken seriously except by some of the world-be politicians themselves. At their present rate of progress—backwards—we may safely ignore them as far as their "electoral struggles" are concerned.

Cripple Creek is again enforcing the card system which had for a time been ignored. The El Paso properties are demanding that all the miners on their holdings carry a card from the Mine Owners and Operators' Association. This includes leasees as well as wage workers. "The land of the free and the home of the brave!"

There is nothing like a term in jail to show the "identity of interests" between the employer and the wage slave.

THE I. W. W. PREAMBLE.
The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people, and the few who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system.

We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trades unions unable to cope with the every-growing power of the employing class. The trades unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover, the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class has interests in common with their employers.

These conditions can be changed and the interest of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all in industries if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or a lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wages for a fair day's work," we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, "Abolition of the wage system."

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the everyday struggle with capitalism, but also to overthrow capitalism when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

Knowing, therefore, that such an organization is absolutely necessary for our emancipation we unite under the following constitution:

DIRECTORY I. W. W. LOCAL UNIONS

The following is a directory of the Industrial Unions and Branches of Industrial Unions of the United States and Canada. Secretaries of Unions are requested to notify the editor of any changes desired in this list.

The General Officers of the I. W. W. are as follows:

General Secretary, Treasurer—Vincent St. John, 518 Cambridge Building, 56 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

General Organizer—Wm. E. Trautman, 518 Cambridge Building, 56 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

General Executive Board—Joseph J. Ettor, 100 Chertiers avenue, McKees Rocks, Pa.; Thomas Whitehead, 1524 Fifth Avenue, Seattle, Wash.; Francis Miller, 12 Rosemont Terrace, Lymanville, R. I.; H. L. Gaines, 4243 Lexington Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.; T. J. Cole, 609 Anne street, Blue Island, Ill.

ARIZONA.

Secretary, Town Address.
272—F. Velarde, Phoenix, 944 E. Van Buren St.
273—W. Welch, Globe, Box 1851.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

44—Alice Harding, Victoria, 1630 Pembroke street.

45—H. S. Cafferty, Vancouver, Room 3, 61 W. Cordova Street.

322—W. B. Smith, Vancouver, Room 3, 61 W. Cordova Street.

326—A. E. Grant, Prince Rupert, Box 711.

525—A. L. Elliott, Nelson, Box 653.

CALIFORNIA.

1—George Paff, Los Angeles, 243 East Second street.

12—Wm. Allen, Los Angeles, 243 East Second street.

13—Benson Jaynes, San Diego, 960 India St.

18—W. R. Snitter, Los Angeles, 243 East Second street.

63—Wm. Erickson, Los Angeles, 243 East Second street.

66—W. F. Little, Fresno, 1114 Federal Alley.

173—J. Lebon, San Francisco, 909 Howard St.

174—G. Mays, Oakland, care Galindo Hotel.

245—Fred Herrmann, San Pedro, 212 Fourth St.

418—R. Vere, Redlands, Box 357.

437—Branch 4: James Garrigue, Imperial, Box 267.

437—Peter LeBlanc, Holtville, Box 42.

437—Branch 2: J. H. Sanderson, Brawley, Box 485.

COLORADO.

26—Harry Weinstein, Denver, 124 14th Ave.

ILLINOIS.

302—Car Builders, Joliet, Ill.

85—Branch 1: R. Stromberg, Chicago, 110 W. Elm Street.

Branch 2: K. Rathje, Chicago, 935 Wells Street.

Branch 3: E. Janicki, Chicago, 7 Emma St.

167—A. Simpson, Chicago, 1811 Oakdale Avenue.

500—W. D. Berger, Pullman, 20 E. 103rd St.

INDIANA.

200—Henry Hahn, Muncie, 2009 S. Elm St.

301—John Hermann, Hammond, Box 599.

201—W. H. Jarver, Anderson, 2408 Brown St.

IOWA.

139—Ben Limberger, Sioux City, Gen. Deliv.

LOUISIANA.

38—F. Albers, New Orleans, 137 North Scott.

MINNESOTA.

64—C. H. Fisher, Minneapolis, 527 Emerson Avenue North.

137—Peter Johnson, Minneapolis, 516 Fifth St. South.

424—W. A. Free, Deer River.

MISSOURI.

84—M. Robertson, St. Louis, 2651 Washington Avenue.

188—B. Blumoff, St. Louis, 2007 A Biddle St.

Branch 2: Goldberg, St. Louis, 2340 1/2 Carr street.

413—W. A. Hoffman, St. Louis, 2634 South 18th Street.

MONTANA.

39—Ralph H. Belcher, Billings.

41—Pete Brown, Missoula, Box 745.

41—W. Bailey, Great Falls, 505 Fifth Ave.

105—John Byrne, Anaconda, Box 635.

142—J. F. Schroeder, Anaconda, 212 East Com.

405—F. C. Meyer, Butte, Box 1133.

421—Joe Duddy, Kalispell, Box 175.

MICHIGAN.

Mrs. Elma Anolinn, Negaunee, I. D. 277.

NEBRASKA.

96—F. H. Alexander, Omaha, 627 South 17th Ave.

NEW JERSEY.

24—A. Hagsberg Harrison, 15 Franklin Ave.

510—H. Hartman, Jersey City, 107 Paterson St.

ECONOMICS FOR THE WORKERS.

In the first letter of this series, it was pointed out that wages are only the price of a commodity sold by a laborer to an employer. That all commodities are things that are produced by labor that are capable of satisfying some human want or need and is upon the market for sale. That "labor power" (the ability to work), the active expression of the laborer's life, is sold on the market on the same terms and under the same conditions as cowhides, shoes, bread or any other commodity.

In this we will examine the real value of commodities a little closer. The real value of one commodity can be shown only when compared with another. For instance, a horse has cost one hundred hours of labor time, and one bush of wheat has cost one hour of labor time, one hundred hours of labor; again, one cord of wood of a given quality costs four hours of labor, twenty-five cords at the same rate costs one hundred hours of labor. It would sound peculiar to say the least, to say the horse is worth 25 cords of wood, or 25 cords of wood is worth one hundred bushels of wheat, or vice-versa.

It would be still more peculiar to offer a man who did not need a horse (but who did need clothing and food) the horse in exchange for his hundred bushels of wheat.

In order that the man who owned the wood, the man who owned the horse, and the man who owned the wheat might each be able to exchange the commodity he possessed for the things other owned, and he must have, it is necessary that there be a universal medium of exchange—I. e., money.

NEW YORK.

15—A. Black, New York, 403 West 127th.
95—W. Northrop, New York, 44 West 96th.
163—W. N. Waggoner, Jersey City, 236 Suydam Avenue.

179—J. A. Houlston, Brooklyn, 128 State Street.

317—J. Fronkowiak, Buffalo, 1159 Broadway.

426—C. G. Fisher, New York, 348 East 152d.

OHIO.

75—G. A. Storck, Lorain, 1860 East 20th.

89—B. Persky, Cleveland, 2267 Hazen Ave.

194—Evan Enoch, Martins Ferry, 301 Hickey street.

395—Clyde Sweeney, Massillon, 19 Charles St. West.

OREGON.

92—J. Jackson, Portland, 306 First street.

93—Paul Zrowek, Portland, 306 First St. S.

141—W. T. Neff, Portland, 306 First St. South.

PENNSYLVANIA.

5—L. D'Andrea, Dunmore, 306 Smith street.

143—Michael Rheinhard, Pittsburg, 5904 Harvard street.

215—Geo. W. Pearce, Mt. Washington, Pittsburg, 1111 reenhurst Street.

291—Tub and Pipe Mill Workers, Soho, Pittsburg.

292—Car Builders, Woods Run.

293—Th. Bessemie, Allegheny, 826 Green street.

293—Kroatian Branch, Th. Bessemie, Allegheny, 826 Green street.

296—Val Spunar, McKees Rocks, 100 Carriers Ave.

297—H. C. Fletcher, Newcastle, 235 Meyer Ave.

298—Charles McKeever, Newcastle, Box 622.

299—Jerry Kauffold, Lyndora, Nixon Hotel.

303—James Alasia, Box 239, Monongahela City.

302—Paulon Bastide, McDonald, Box 224.

511—J. Yanello, Old Forge, Box 13.

516—Anton Parisee, Parsons, Box 81.

515—G. Grech, West Pittston, 118 Luzerne ave.

524—T. Goetomo, Scranton, 101 Lackawanna Avenue.

RHODE ISLAND.

99—C. A. Ulderico, Woonsocket, 686 Diamond Hill.

VERMONT.

7—F. Ross, Montpelier, 115 Barre street.

176—N. Marchetto, Waterbury.

410—L. Marchetto, Barre, 10 Shurtcliffe Place.</

SYNOPSIS--SPOKANE

FREE SPEECH FIGHT

(Continued from Page One.)

Socialist Party endorsed free speech fight. Nov. 6th: Famous hunger strike—the first in American labor history—inaugurated by 150 I. W. W. prisoners in the city jail, who refused to eat the meager rations of bread and water; 150 prisoners confined in six cells 7 ft. by 8 ft. They were unable to lie down. They took off their heavy shoes and created bedlam by hammering on the steel cell walls with them. This process was called "Building battleships."

One thousand three hundred dollars deposited at I. W. W. headquarters by prospective street speakers. All visitors to hall searched before being admitted.

Agnes Thecla Fair arrested. Nov. 7th: No arrests, as I. W. W. held no street-speaking demonstrations on Sunday.

Nov. 8th: Sensational offer by prominent Spokane business man of 1,000 pick handles with which to drive the I. W. W. into the river. The offer not accepted. All street speaking cases appealed to Superior Court.

Thirty speakers arrested. Nov. 9th: The abandoned, condemned and partly wrecked Franklin school converted into a temporary city jail and many I. W. W. men transferred there. The conditions at the regular jail being deplorable, owing to its overcrowded condition. Central Labor Council endorsed free speech and appointed committee of five to wait on city council and request action.

Agnes Thecla Fair carried on litter through the streets of Spokane, from I. W. W. headquarters to her hotel, after release from jail. Nov. 10th: Fort George Wright converted into an auxiliary city jail by permission of W. Dept. City and County officials wired I. M. Howell, Acting Governor of Washington, for the use of the National Guard to suppress the I. W. W. The request refused, "as situation, as yet, does not justify it." Electric car on which 70 I. W. W. in charge of 120 policemen, were being taken to Fort Wright, derailed and effort made to fasten blame for accident upon I. W. W. None injured.

Nov. 11th: After six days of fasting in the crowded jails the men become very weak from hunger and loss of sleep. The "fighting committee" sent an urgent appeal, that the strike be declared off. All obey this except a few—one of whom, Frank Reed, was carried to the hospital on the 13th day of his fast.

City council held special meeting to consider the advisability of adopting a regulation street speaking ordinance. Gurley Flynn and several other I. W. W., A. F. of L., and S. P. speakers spoke for it. Two business men opposed it. Council refused to take action until requested to do so by the Mayor and the Chief of Police.

Federal government threatened to deport foreign born I. W. W. as undesirable citizens. Immigration Inspector Richardson visited the various jails and threatened the prisoners.

Nov. 12th: Judge Hinkle refused to issue writs of habeas corpus for men arrested and held undue length of time without trial, unless fees aggregating \$4.80 were forthcoming to the clerk's office.

Forty-eight special policemen appointed at \$2.25 per day. Burke W. F. of M. declared boycott on Spokane in ringing resolutions. Initiative petition for a new ordinance circulated. Arrests to date 251—foreigners 115, Americans 136. In same issue Spokesman-Review branded I. W. W. as a bunch of ignorant foreigners.

Nov. 13th: Colonel Abernethy, of Fort Wright, praised authorities for the firm stand they took "during the recent I. W. W. trouble." Nov. 14th: Many good Christian preachers sermonized on the I. W. W. and called them all the hard names in the calendar.

Meeting held in the Municipal court room addressed by Gurley Flynn and John M. Work. Attempt to discredit I. W. W. by stating in Spokesman-Review that business of saloon-keepers was ruined by jailing so many of the hard-drinking I. W. W. Several prisoners released from the jails in wrecked physical condition.

Fred W. Hieswood took charge of free speech defense fund at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. Nov. 15th: One hundred and ten appeals taken in disorderly conduct cases. Fifty cases tried in 40 minutes. Courts swamped with work. Complaints that city was left unprotected; while police were centered in town to

arrest I. W. W. thieves reaped a harvest in the suburbs.

Spokane Socialists boycott National Apple Show.

Nov. 16th: Robert J. Huston, I. W. W. prisoner, appeared in court with several teeth knocked out and bloody shirt. Joe Mullin brutally beaten by Bill Shannon for innocently attempting to enter the Municipal court room, while court was in session. He was afterward sentenced by Judge Mann to 30 days on the rock pile and to pay a fine of \$100 and costs.

Nov. 18th: Gurley Flynn started on free speech trip to Butte, which netted several hundred dollars. John Panener arrested for conspiracy while carrying his grip to the depot.

David K. Tone arrived from Chicago to take charge of legal end of fight. In test disorderly conduct case, Judge Mann, who on Nov. 2nd held that anyone had a right to speak on the street or anywhere else, said: "I hold that anyone speaking or any attempt to speak on the public streets constitutes disorderly conduct."

Wood strike declared at Franklin school. Starving prisoners refused to carry wood, and as a result spent two days and nights without fire.

Nov. 19th: C. L. Filligno, secretary, tried in Judge Mann's court for conspiracy. Held for Superior Court in \$2,000 bond. City and county officials conspired with railroads to have the latter secure all the men they wanted on roads of Northwest from Spokane, so as to keep the city destitute of idle men during the I. W. W. affair.

Nov. 21st: Sunday. Bath day at Franklin school. Two hundred starving prisoners, in three contingents, guarded by many policemen, marched through the streets of Spokane from Franklin school to the city jail, a distance of half a mile. Dense crowds of sympathizers lined the streets and pelted the starving prisoners with fruit, sandwiches, tobacco, matches, etc. Crowds became so great that last detachment had to be taken back to the school house in the patrol wagon. Bill Shannon strangled starving prisoner in patrol wagon, who refused to give up a sandwich that was thrown to him. Crowds followed prisoners to Franklin school and held mass meeting outside. Prisoners crowded the windows and joined in the singing of the "Red Flag." Police dispersed the meeting, though it was outside the fire limits. Mrs. Edith Fernett again arrested.

Nov. 22nd: Mrs. Fernett sentenced to 30 days and \$100 fine. During the trial she dramatically recited the "Red Flag." Judge Mann stated that the red flag will never wave over him. George Appleby arrested previous day for feeding prisoners on the street, sentenced to 30 days on rock pile.

David K. Tone, I. W. W. attorney, goes back to Chicago in disgust, stating that it is impossible to practice law in Spokane, "as there is no law there."

John Kelly Cole, a member of the I. W. W. of Chicago, while on his way to Spokane to fight for free speech, was killed at Tonawash, Wis., by being run over by a train.

Prisoners at Franklin school in such extremity for tobacco that they smoke bark. An onion, which surreptitiously finds its way into school, is divided into 65 pieces, so that all in room may share it. Scoury puts in appearance and many men suffer from loosened teeth.

Nov. 23rd: Chamber of Commerce passes resolutions of commendation for city officials and condemnation of I. W. W.

Thomas Whitehead arrested for conspiracy. Nov. 24th: "Chief Sullivan states that on Thanksgiving the inmates at Franklin school will be in good working order." Attorney Sam T. Crane found guilty of disorderly conduct in Judge Mann's court and sentenced to 10 days in jail and to pay a fine of \$100 and costs.

Nov. 25th: I. W. W. issues Thanksgiving proclamation, giving thanks for the valorous courage of their members in jail. Men outside of jail go on bread and water diet in honor of starving men in jail. I. W. W. conspirators confined in city jail get regular fare, while ordinary prisoners in same cells get turkey dinner.

Nov. 26th: Official Meyer beats up a harmless drunk on Fort avenue and is dismissed from the force. Public sentiment getting strong against brutality.

Ernest Untermann speaks at I. W. W. hall. Freezing prisoners at Franklin school refuse to carry wood and tear out woodwork in order to keep warm.

Nov. 28th: Salvation Army invades city jail and are howled down by I. W. W.'s confined there. The captain is furious and says I. W. W. are a desperate set of criminals. They are not even human.

Nov. 29th: John Panener sentenced to six months in the county jail for conspiracy. On grounds of prejudice, a change of venue, from Judge Mann's to Judge Stocker's court, was secured in the conspiracy cases.

Authorities threaten to make uniforms for I. W. W. prisoners the same as are used at Walla Walla penitentiary.

Party of 24 free speech fighters arrive from Chicago and Minneapolis, carrying a banner, "Spokane or bust!" Spokesman-Review in fight Minneapolis locals furnished over 45 men, which, considering everything, is far and away the best record made by any city.

Nov. 30th: Raid on I. W. W. hall by Captain Burns and squad of police and five arrested on charge of conspiracy—Gurley Flynn, George Speed, Louis Gatewood, C. W. Conner and William Douglas. Gurley Flynn arrested on street while on way to hall; Speed, Conner and Douglas arrested in Secretary's office, and Gatewood taken from platform. Marvelous discipline; meeting goes on undisturbed.

Dec. 1st: Gurley Flynn released on \$5,000 bonds. An average of about 10 street speakers being arrested daily.

(Continued in next issue.)

WATCH FOR HIM.

At a regular meeting of Local No. 322, I. W. W., held at Vancouver, B. C., November 7, 1910, it was regularly moved and carried that Fred Lewis, former financial secretary, be expelled for absconding with the funds of the treasury and misappropriating the funds collected for the Swedish strike. Publish this in the Industrial Worker.

J. B. KING,

Financial Secretary No. 322.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

1524 Fifth Avenue, Seattle, Wash. Reading room open from 8 p. m. to 10 p. m. Library contains a long list of books dealing with the labor problem.

Pamphlets on Industrial Unionism for sale at the following prices: Why Strikes Are Lost and How to Win.....5c Industrial Unionism.....5c Eleven Blind Leaders.....5c Social General Strike.....5c I. W. W. Song Books.....5c Industrial Worker, single copy.....5c Solidarity.....5c

Propaganda meetings held every Sunday at 8 p. m.

CHAS. P. WILLIAMS,

Sec'y Propaganda Committee.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM: TACTICS AND PRINCIPLES

(Continued from last issue.)

SUGGESTIONS AS TO ORGANIZING.

Camp Delegates and Union Meetings in Camps. In the Western States, where the laborers are often scattered in sawmills, logging, railroad, irrigation and mining camps a system of camp delegates is springing up—men who can explain the principles of Industrial Unionism and who are trusted by the union, are given delegate organizer's credentials, membership books and stamps, and are empowered to take in members, take subscriptions for papers of the organization, and sell literature. In the Eastern States where the Industrial population is denser the system of camp delegates can be adapted to the mills and mining camps. The system of camp delegates can and will be extended to include business meetings in camps where a quorum can be had. Such meetings may have to be held secretly until the union is strong enough to control the job. Meetings held thus in every camp will give better training to the membership to conduct their own affairs; those about to come in will come in more readily when they see it is an organization working on the ground that they can have a voice in its affairs. Besides, conditions on the job, in each camp, can be discussed and steps taken to right abuses. Let us remember that in all our agitation caution is necessary to preserve our strength, and not unnecessarily expose ourselves to discharge, or a forming union to be broken up.

As a special feature we are confronted with a problem of training workers to be fitted for the work of camp delegates to go into the various places of employment and begin the work of organizing. As we are organizing to control our jobs for the immediate benefits as well as the final getting of all we produce, it is necessary to have our organization right where we work that we may at any time we may meet and consider any situation that may arise.

In our formative stages we are not able to do this, but such evidently will be done. As a summary we suggest the following:

A central headquarters in some city centrally located, with union hall and central secretary to keep accounts and send out books, stamps, supplies, papers and handle correspondence.

Camp delegates, with membership books, due stamps to take in members, literature and all necessary supplies.

Hold business meetings where quorum is obtainable in camp, mill or mine, to take in members and organize to better conditions on job.

A data of wages, hours and general working conditions in each camp, mill or mine be sent to secretary for benefit of membership.

Pack camps, mill or mines, members help one another on the job.

These suggestions if carried out will, we believe, help us in the work of organizing.

Fishing in Troubled Waters. The Industrial Unionists should always watch out for any threatened labor trouble and should try and be on the ground before the trouble starts so as to get in the propaganda for industrial unionism, so they may attach themselves to the forming industrial union when they organize if they are unorganized. If organized then try to get the workers to use such methods as shall cripple the employer the most effectively. In particular insist on the industrial strike, such as described in preceding pages. Whenever or wherever the workers have a grievance with the employer the industrial unionist should push to the front the idea of industrial organization, trying to direct their action the way he believed will be most successful.

It was by this method of fishing in troubled waters that the organizations in western Pennsylvania, particularly McKees Rocks, were established. It is during strikes that the greatest enthusiasm is aroused and the minds of the workers are more open to receive facts, and adopt new methods of action where it promised victory. Economic development is more and more compelling the workers to stand together as a class despite the Civic Federationized teachings of the non-union labor leaders. By mixing in all labor trouble, helping all and every labor body, no matter how reactionary, in its struggles with the employers, we gradually force our way in as the militant wing of the labor movement, dominate all its policies and councils. It is the writer's personal conviction that the craft unions of America cannot evolve into anything else, cannot become industrial, because they were and are organized to protect skill, for the benefit of the skilled artisan, and not as a union of the working class. A new union must arise with the destruction of skill; already the membership have largely lost confidence in the old and are looking for a new. The new power in industry is common labor, and that can only gain its ends by an industrial class organization. It is among these common laborers or those whom the advance of industry has reduced to the condition of the common laborers that we industrialists are to look principally to in spreading our propaganda. Unskilled labor, without property, often without even a rented house, with a bare subsistence wage when once aroused make the best of industrial unionists, as they have nothing to lose but a miserable existence and all to gain.

Fighting the Employment Agent; the Union Hall or Employment Office. Employment agencies are scab collecting, strike breaking, wage reducing, hour lengthening, poverty breeding and labor skinning institutions of the master class. Given several competing employment agents in a city, each competing for the chance of shipping men to the employers. The one that can send out men the cheapest gets the most orders for men, consequently they will mark down wages to the lowest level so as to get the orders for men from the employers. Worse still a corrupt deal is often made with employers or foremen by which the fee received from the workers is divided and three crews kept on the move, one going, one working and one coming. The writer has seen so much of the crooked work of the employment shark that we unhesitatingly declare that the workers' union must seek to root them up, root and branch. The writer saw the wages cut down in 1907-8 inside of three months from \$2.75 to \$1.75 to \$1.50 for common labor on the railroads, and in Portland, Ore., where the writer was, this reducing of labor's pay was systematic, a corrupt deal between the employers and the employment agents, whereby during the panic times, the fees were almost doubled and a division of the plunder made. Nor was it possible for anyone to obtain employment in any logging, railroad camp or saw mill without an employment agent's ticket. It was during this time that the fight against the employment agents came to a head. The working men struck back in self protection, and they found an instrument to strike back with and through which to voice their grievance, the industrial union. When the employment shark found that his income was being cut he rushed to

the city authorities to protect himself against the threatened danger of having his income completely cut off. They were able to seconded by the employers and in Portland, Ore., the police court finally refused to prosecute any employment agent that had sent men out to jobs where no work was to be had, and where the foreman had signed the ticket stating so.

In Spokane the city council was at their bidding and passed a gag ordinance prohibiting street speaking, said ordinance having precipitated the most famous fight for free speech in the United States. About four hundred men were imprisoned on a diet of bread and water and subjected to police brutality only rivaled by the Spanish or Russian prisons. Nor is the end yet, nor do the Industrial Workers of the World maudlin intentions of giving an inch, but will fight until they win and the original cause of the free speech gag ordinance is driven out of business, that is, the employment agent. The reason the employers were and are taking sides with their tools and agents is that they realize that if the proposition put forward by the Industrial Workers of the World, of the workers completely boycotting the employment offices and have the union hall as the workers' employment agency, the workers sending out headquarters information about the various jobs where they work, as to wages, hours and working conditions, thus gradually getting control of the jobs and compelling the employers to send to the union hall for men. Such would make a closed shop where the union signs no agreement, but is at liberty to try to better their conditions any time they judge is proper. Then the hours would go down, wages up, work lightened, blanket roll packing stopped, good beds and rooms and other conveniences and comforts for the workers obtained. All this means greater income and better living conditions for the workers with a corresponding decrease in the employers' incomes. The Industrial Workers were and are, by taking such action, striking the employers whereby they live, their pocket-book.

While this fight is not of our choosing, we have no choice but to carry it through and put an end to the scab collecting employment agencies. We are fighting to organize and control the social labor power of the working class that we, the workers, may right the abuses under which we labor and finally take and conduct industry for ourselves. Whatever stands in our way, whether it be the employment agent, a gag ordinance or whatever it be, we will fight and destroy it out of our way; we are after the masters of industry, they are the fellows to overthrow.

Getting a Closed Shop. The closed shop to the craft union is a very essential thing, so with any form of unionism, but the methods of getting a closed shop may be very different. But the time agreement under which the workers of each craft union are given a closed shop is often as bad for the workers as a whole as the open shop, because under its terms the contracting craftsmen are bound to scab on the other workers. But it is not necessary to add labor contracts in order to have a closed shop, nor to have a closed union. At McKees Rocks a closed shop is maintained without any time contract; the French and Italian syndicalists, many of the Scandinavian unions, the steel workers of Essen, Germany, all have a closed shop without signing labor contracts or scabbing on one another. We must substitute for compulsion, education in economics for the workers. When the workers understand that they and the employers have nothing in common, and that an injury to one is an injury to all they will stand together on the job to support one another. This will be the most effective closed shop and one that the employers will always have to reckon with. The membership are not bound up with any foolish notions of "harmony of interests" between capitalist and labor, and consequently are prepared to always act for themselves and with other workers unhampered by any contracts.

A method that has been tried to secure an increase wage, shorter hours as well as to enforce a practical closed shop, that has been tried with some success, is one that can be used where the shop or job is small; that is, when the workers want to quit they go to the boss and tell him what they want and if he refuses to grant the demand then quit in a body, but have a body of men to go and take their place, and in a few days repeat the tactics, especially when the boss wants them worst. Almost certainly the employer after a few times will concede to the union men's demands.

A feature of the closed shop proposed by the industrialists is getting the right to choose our own superintendents, foremen and bosses. This no doubt will cause a sharp conflict with the employers, as this would mean a great advantage to the union. By electing our own shop and job officials we could have always a solid front in submitting our complaints to the employer, as well as being able to call out, in case of trouble, bosses along with the men. Also we could thus, if a boss did not suit us, dismiss him into the ranks. Besides having control of them, they would be responsible to the union in helping to keep a closed shop by seeing that every employee joins the union and keeps his dues paid up. This plan of electing the bosses is also in line with the final purpose of the union, as we thus have in our hands the complete organization for carrying on production, from the bosses down. We will thus be able easier to finally lock out the employers in the final struggle and the organization for carrying on industry ready at hand, so we workers can go on producing for ourselves almost without a hitch or jar during the period of transformation of the industries completely into the workers' hands.

Sale and Circulation of Literature. Literature, papers, pamphlets and books are all necessary in a working class movement to give the workers a broader knowledge of the world, what the workers are doing in other lands, to give historic and scientific knowledge and a broader outlook on life and the world. For the lack of a wide historic and scientific knowledge the working class movement is kept back. The workers are kept back because they regard the little shop or job where they work as the whole world, and when a reverse is met they think they are "going to the dogs" for the workers. If their knowledge were only temporary and plan for a broader and more comprehensive movement. Practice shows us that where a wide sale and circulation of literature is made the movement gains headway fast; and is enduring. To help out in the circulation of literature the writer suggests the following: Keep an entirely separate account for receipts and expenditures for sale of literature and if a surplus accumulates don't use it for anything but to extend the circulation of literature. Make a thorough canvass among the members to see that all take an industrial paper; have a regular method of soliciting workmen that are not members to take our periodicals. If possible, establish a regular delivery and sale of papers at workmen's hotels and houses. At all meetings have a variety of pamphlets and books, as well as papers, to sell. Camp delegates given literature for sale; also take subscriptions for papers.

A library at the union hall where books, pa-

pers and periodicals are kept. Most of these suggestions are old, probably all more or less in practice except the first, which the writer urges be adopted, as it enables the union to increase its circulation of literature, and thus increase the propaganda for a revolutionary industrial union.

Suggestions for Conducting Meetings and Keeping Accounts.

Always hold meetings on time. Promptness makes efficiency; if we can be on time for the boss, then be on time for ourselves. We are to learn to act quick against the boss, and by being prompt at our meetings we develop power for quick action.

All members attend, is the urgent plea of the officers. If we are to make as good a union as the boss we will have to look out for it as much as we look out today for the boss's interest. We do not think of being absent or late when the whistle blows.

All take an interest in meetings and do not expect the officers to do anything but what they are ordered to do.

A good plan, where practical, is to present your motions of importance to the business meetings in writing.

Keep the ledger posted up to date, as this prevents many mistakes, as well as makes it easy for the auditing committee.

Don't forget to send in your reports to headquarters promptly and accurately, as this makes it easier for them and less expense for the general office.

Don'ts. Don't expect too much; as union men work to get everything.

Don't misrepresent. The truth to a fellow worker is always the best. A lie reacts to your own and the union's injury.

Don't accuse a fellow worker of wrong doing unless you have proof. A false accuser is as bad as a labor faker, and both are agents of the master class.

Don't get angry. Keep your temper and you will be better able to master the situation.

Don't overestimate your strength, or underestimate that of the boss. Neither be scared because you are weak, but let facts sit in judgment. Then what we undertake, we can better carry out.

Don't think a union can be carried on by "hot air." If you are a workman or woman then your place is in the union. A brick laying around becomes a stumbling block, but put in to a wall helps make a building. So a workman or woman becomes a stumbling block to the workers unless organized.

Don't expect the union officials to do everything or you will find that sooner or later, while you may have a fine general staff, they have no army behind them, and then your general staff will also desert.

Don't think that because a given labor trouble is unsuccessful all is lost. Nothing is lost to labor. Struggle for us workers is necessary.

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LABOR EXCHANGE NEWS ITEMS



All members of the I. W. W., especially those employed in the camps, should send in reports to this labor exchange column, so that the membership may be kept posted on the conditions existing in said camps or places of employment. What we want is good, reliable information. In sending in reports do not exaggerate the faults or poor conditions existing at such places of employment. We know that as a rule the conditions under which we are forced to labor are bad enough, but the thing is not to make them appear any worse than they are. We want information that can be relied upon. When the boss hires men from the employment agency and the city where the men are shipped from, job cards on which to make out the reports can be had for the asking, either from the secretary of your local union or by writing to this paper. In going out to camp do not fail to take one or more of these along and to make the same out and mail to the paper before leaving.

Timber, Ore.

Railroad Work.
Wages from \$1.75 to \$3.50. Sleep in wet hay. Board \$5.25 per week. From 5 to 12 miles to the camps. Hospital fee \$1.00 per month. Hustle your own wood to dry your rags at night. Most of the work being done by subcontract. Grub is poor. Rains every day. Good place to stay away from.

J. COLLINS,
Member Loggers' L. U. No. 93.

Missoula, Mont.

Industrial Worker:
I have been working for the Donaldson Lbr. Co. at Thompson, Mont. Wages are as follows: \$45 per month for sawpumpers, \$50 per month for sawyers, \$60 per month for loaders. Board is included.

J. NELSON,
Member Local No. 40.

Greys Harbor, Wash.

Clemmen's Camp.
Wages \$2.25 to \$4.50. Pay once a month. Grub is poor. I. W. W. men can work here. Sleep in tents. Hospital fee 75c per month. Boss has standing orders for men in every employment office on the coast. Pays in time checks, which are discounted at the Montezuma bank. They have an office back of the bank, where you are supposed to have your time checks exchanged for bank checks, but it is only a scheme, as he is never there, and your time checks are always discounted. Work 12 hours per day. Stay away from this job.

MEMBER LOCAL NO. 432.

From Aberdeen, Wash.

Greenwood Timber Co.
Wages \$2.50 to \$6.00 per day. Road builders \$2.00 per day; donkey drivers \$2.50; choppers \$3.00; buckers \$3.50; engine drivers \$3.00 and board; buckers \$3.50; rigging slingers \$3.50; snappers \$3.50; knotters \$3.50; fallers \$3.75 to \$4.00; hook tender \$5.00 and board. Hospital fee 75c per month. I. W. W. men can work here. Hire at company's office. Once in a while a sucker comes from the employment shark. Camp is eighteen miles from Aberdeen. You have to hit the ties to get to camp. Sleep in a fair bunk house. Grub is good. Work ten hours per day.

W. A. THOM,
Member Local No. 354.

Aberdeen, Wash.

Larkin's Logging Co.
Wages \$2.50 to \$6.00 per day. Grub is fair. Sleep in bunk house in which men are packed like sardines. Work 11 hours per day. Hospital fee 75c per month. Board \$2.50 to \$3.00 per day. Grub is poor. Good place to stay away from. Foreman a slave driver. All men hired from the employment sharks.

JAMES W. NELSON,
Member Local No. 437.

Connell, Wash.

Nelson's Camp.
Wages \$2.25 to \$3.00. Pay once a month. Grub is bum. I. W. W. men can secure work here. Sleep in bunk house. Hospital fee 10c per day. Boss hires men from the employment sharks. Bum camp; stay away.

JOHN POMATTO,
Member Local No. 63.

Pasco, Wash.

Hanson's Camp.
Wages \$2.25 per day. Pay once a month. Grub is poor. I. W. W. men can secure work here. Sleep in a tent and a bum one at that. Hospital fee 10c per day. Boss hires men from employment sharks.

JOHN POMATTO,
Member Local No. 63.

As long as the boss can keep the workers fighting one another, he has nothing to fear. Industrial unionism is what he hates.

If you are interested in Industrial Unionism subscribe to the Industrial Worker. If you are already a subscriber help to spread the principles of the organization among your fellow workers by getting them to subscribe.

DEBS IN NEW CASTLE.

By Louis Duchez.

Debs spoke in New Castle a week ago last Tuesday. The lecture took place in one of the churches and the building was packed to the doors.

In this connection it should be stated that Rev. Johns, the pastor of the church, sees the necessity of "one big union," and he has told his Welsh working-class congregation that time and again from his pulpit. At the beginning of the Amalgamated strike he urged that the "independent" mills be called out and that the tin mill organize into "one big union," such as the I. W. W., and stick together. He has told the strikers that that is the only method that will win against the Steel Trust. Rev. Johns sees clearly the tremendous power of working class solidarity in the industries. He also sees the superiority of the I. W. W. over the A. F. of L. and has said so to me personally.

But to come back to Debs. "Gene said some mighty good things during the course of his address. While listening to him I thought to myself: 'If he only were not 'managed' by the business interests of the Little Old Appeal instead of in the interests of the Revolution, what a power he would be for the revolutionary movement!'"

Debs knows where real proletarian power lies—in the industries. Throughout his lecture he implied that.

Of course, he flayed the judiciary. He even went so far as to say that Congress might as well stay at home, for when some measure is presented, anyway, that MAY do some good to the workers, the Supreme Court is ready to declare it "unconstitutional." In short, he implied that with the increasing intensity of the class struggle and the consciousness of power on the part of the workers, the capitalists are becoming more arrogant, politically and industrially—and the workers WILL be compelled to take things in their own hands.

Debs said more than that. He said that the embryo of the new society is the industrial organization of the workers, developing itself along revolutionary lines, regardless of capitalistic institutions. To be sure, this truth was somewhat obscured by other more or less contradictory statements; nevertheless, the industrial unionist could see this was the meat in the coconut of Debs' speech.

We are sorry that Debs is so "curbed" as he is by other than proletarian elements. Whether this man, who was one of the first in this country to see clearly the revolutionary significance of an industrial union strike and went to jail because he attempted to employ its tactics, will shake off the semi-bourgeois elements which are making capital of him and "come clean," we are unable to say.

At least, he knows what's what. His waiting for the "psychological moment" when a spontaneous revolt takes place, may appear to his mind to be the proper course to take—fer him. But we believe the thing to do NOW is to stand out NOW and in that way assist more effectively in hastening that "spontaneous uprising."

At any rate, we noticed, in keeping back the best revolutionary stuff that is in him, Debs looked in his speech much of the spirit that the boss of a few years ago manifested. No man can "come clean" with reform and keep from being contaminated by its deadly influence.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

Adopted in Joint Meeting of the Local Unions, Nos. 1, 12, 18 and 63, of Los Angeles, Cal., March 5, 1910.

Original motion from L. U. No. 173, San Francisco, that the per capita tax be cut down to 5 cents. Amendment that all members of L. U. District Councils, National Industrial Union or Departments pay a per capita of 5 cents.

Regarding the second motion passed by L. U. No. 173, in reference to the length of term held by the general officers. It must be understood the general officers include the two delegates; and also the general executive board.

The original motion, that no officer of the industrial workers of the world shall serve more than two (2) consecutive terms in the same office. Amendment that any general officer having served one (1) year, can only be re-elected after a lapse of four (4) years, second term to be his final.

Moved and carried that the general officer, that the date of the convention be set aside for the second Monday in May.

That the general secretary make our financial reports monthly instead of quarterly.

That all organizers be compelled to join the union in the locality where they are engaged in work for the organization.

That article nine (9), section one (1), be stricken from the constitution.

That article seven (7), section five (5), the words "three industries be stricken out."

The above resolutions are hereby respectfully submitted for the consideration of the organization by L. U. Nos. 1, 12, 18 and 63, Los Angeles, Cal., March 6, 1910.

O. MURPHY,
W. C. MURPHY,
O. J. SAUTTER,
Committee.

GOING SOME.

A LETTER FROM ENGLAND.

34 Jacob St., Dingle, Liverpool.

Industrial Workers:
I received your letter in the early part of the week. Desiring to support your paper and being in no financial condition myself to do so, I placed the matter before a gathering of the members of the "International Club," whose principal policy and object is to cultivate the spirit of solidarity by every means. The club responded by subscribing the requisite amount for a year's membership of the Industrial Worker, to keep the members and visitors posted with a true account of the fight going on in the so-called "Free America" for a recognition of the workers' cause. Wishing you every success against the combined legal and social oppressors and oppressors, who in turn will act (when the time arrives) here in England, with the same indifference to the life and liberty of the proletariat and whose power and evil disposition can only be eradicated from society by the organization of the actual producers on the industrial basis.

I remain, yours fraternally,

WILLIAM JONES.

NEW HEADQUARTERS

The Spokane Locals of the I. W. W., Nos. 132, 122, 423 and 434 have established new headquarters at 616 Front Avenue, near Wall Street. All those wishing to pay dues will find the Secretary at this Local.

T. H. DIXON,
Sec'y Executive Com.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM TACTICS AND PRINCIPLES

to develop the strength to be able to "take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system."

THE PROBLEM OF THE UNEMPLOYED.
Doing Away with Competition Between the Wage-Workers.

But perhaps the reader will ask what are we going to do with the unemployed? How are we going to stop their competition for jobs, decreasing wages, making longer the work day and the word harder? This is the greatest problem that organized labor has to deal with—competition between the wage laborers. Ever the efforts of the unions have been in part defeated by this competition of the unorganized, unskilled workers bidding for a job. Where the skilled laborers have by organization raised their wages and shortened their hours the unorganized, unskilled laborers have stood ready to step in their places. The unskilled worker, with his miserable starvation wage, has looked over into the rich domain of the skilled laborer and envied and wished to supplant him. But these green fields of the skilled and organized laborers, where higher wages, shorter hours and better working conditions were walled up against the unskilled, unorganized laborers, partly because of lack of skill, partly by high initiation fees and closed books, but mainly because the craftsmen, organizing in separate groups to protect their skill, did not, nor could not, organize the common laborers. The skilled artisan, striving to do away with competition in their respective crafts, were compelled to limit apprenticeship in their respective trades, put up high initiation fees and at times close their books. But this did not, nor could not, solve the problem; the "barbarians," the unemployed and unskilled became still more menacing on the frontier, because advancing capitalism was and is doing away with skill, consequently the "barbarians" could break through and desolate the empire of the craft unionists easier and with more frequency. The advancing capitalism was enabled to more easily break down the barriers craft unionism had erected against it by the warring within; by each craft or union going it alone. It became plain that the old boundaries of trade unionism could no longer be maintained. It could no longer limit apprenticeship nor organize even the majority of the craftsmen, while the great mass of common labor remains non-union, a competing factor. The dream of a craft union aristocracy of labor is nearly ended, broken to pieces by internal struggles, the employers' associations and the competition of unskilled and unorganized labor. By the advance of industry the great controlling element in industry is unskilled labor. We are to eliminate competition between the workers in a new form of unionism always open to the workers with one card and low initiation fee, good for all industries, must take the place of the old form.

Not only must the union be good in all lines of industry, but it must be inspired by a revolutionary aim and method. Yes, competition between the laborers is the key to the capitalist exploitation of labor; yes, of capitalist society itself. "The essential condition for the existence and sway of the capitalist class," says the Communist manifesto, "is the formation and increase of capital; the condition for capital is wage labor. Wage labor rests exclusively on competition between the laborers. The advance of industry, whose involuntary promoter is the capitalist, replaces the isolation of the laborers, to competition, by their involuntary combination due to association. The development of modern industry, therefore, cuts from under its feet the very foundation on which the capitalist produces and appropriates products. What the capitalist, therefore, produces, above all, are his own grave diggers. Its fall and the victory of the proletariat are equally inevitable."

Without the formation and increase of capital, the capitalist must cease, but the capitalist union which capital can form at all is by the employment and exploitation of labor. The exploitation of wage labor is alone made possible by the competition between the laborers. Therefore, by doing away with competition between the laborers, we stop the formation and increase of capital, and thus overthrow the capitalist class. By what general methods are we to proceed to stop competition between the workers? Before stating our proposals let us state conditions as they are.

The breaking up of old forms of industry has substituted the modern corporation for the small workshop. The great mass of wage laborers are now associated in vast industries with a common interest, hired, discharged and paid by a common paymaster. They, the wage laborers as a whole, have a common interest in shorter hours, more pay and better working conditions. Upon these questions employer and employee fight because short hours, less pay and good working conditions means small profit, if carried far enough, no profits, no increase of capital. But, as before said, what stands in the way of the laborers to accomplish this is competition between the laborers. As a practical program to the end of doing away with competition between the laborers we would suggest the following:

A systematic effort to reduce the hours of labor.

Abolish child labor; also labor of married women in factories and stores.

Better shop protection and working conditions.

Abolish the sweatshops.

Better living conditions for the laborers, such as:

Better food, houses, clothes, recreation, education and literature.

Abolition of the slums.

To help accomplish these things we should make our union headquarters, only labor exchanges, but also educational and recreational centers, aiming to give ourselves the fruits of the best researches of modern science and to study ways and means to apply the results of modern research to individual and social welfare.

One of the steps in doing away with competition between the laborers is the reduction of the hours of labor. Say there are twenty millions of laborers in the United States of America; four millions are idle, work is ten hours. Only sixteen millions can be used in production. The remaining four millions are used by the employers to reduce wages, lengthen hours and speed up the workers. Say the hours are cut to eight, what result? Competition ceases at least temporary, as the employers, in order to get the necessary work done, will have to put the other four millions to work. Wages would raise and working conditions made better, nor could the employer break up the unions as competing laborers were not to be had. So much to briefly illustrate what we mean. Right here let us make an observation. The workers receive enough to subsist on anyhow, consequently the unions, instead of carrying on long and expensive

strikes to enforce, say, an eight-hour work day, work eight hours and quit. As shown above, the wages will rise by the limiting of competition the shortened hours bring about. But the improvement of machinery again throws out a surplus of labor; again reduce hours, say, to seven, six or until competition ceases.

The shortened workday means not only to the workers the stopping of competition between the workers, but also gives them the necessary time and leisure for study and organization. A slave who works long and hard is too tired to think or plan to better his condition, let alone for revolution. We must reduce our working time, reduce the hardness of our task, in order to have more time and vitality to use for our own good. Capitalist interest lies in long hours and hard labor for the workers, as well as the immediate profits, because an overworked, starved and ignorant working class means cringing submission. It is dangerous to the capitalists for the workers to feel their power as a class, therefore keep the workers had at work, tired out, physically unable to give their condition a serious thought, or if so, too much absorbed in making a mere animal existence to organize. We as an organization of labor are to fight against such. The physical and mental degeneration of the workers must be stopped and in its place build up their material well being as the base for a better life. From the viewpoint of us laborers whatever retards our interest is wrong, whatever advances our interest is right.

Abolish Child Labor, Also That of Married Women in Factories and Stores.

To the end of doing away with competition between the workers as well as bettering the general condition of the workers, our working class union must look to the abolition of child labor. About two millions of children under 14 years old work, the whole or part of the year in various industries. As long as child labor remains the capitalist has a weapon to beat down wages and help keep down the workers. The motto, "An injury to one is an injury to all," in this case of child labor is not mere sentiment, but a cold fact we do well to heed. If we want not only to stop the direct competition of the child, but also to secure the future power and well being of the working class, we must see the children are properly fed, clothed, housed and educated. A good and well-trained physique is to be supplemented with a well-trained mind, a mental and manual ability and training that will enable them to perform their portion of work for themselves and society. This is necessary to assure the power of the workers. President Taft told his hearers that too much education was not good for the workers, as the well educated were unfitted to perform the menial duties required in modern industrial life, and these persons in the ranks of the working class become agitators, breeders of trouble and endangered the security of property—that is, capitalist property. Right he is. We want to educate the children of the working class especially so they will refuse to be good slaves to the employing class, but intelligent enough to organize to put their class in control of industry.

Another source of cheap competing labor is that of married women. In the textile industries, where women predominate, we find a great many of these employees are married women whose husband often is without work. The woman being the cheaper, has taken the man's place. We must fight this, but how? The writer suggests that where the workers are strong enough organized they enforce a wage as high for women and children as for men, or else absolutely refuse to work where, or handle raw material, handle or use finished products from factories or stores where married women are employed. To motherhood it is an added burden to work in a factory, often the veriest sweat shop, a burden that means the sapping of the vitality of both mother and child. At Fall River, Mass., and Biddeford, Maine, the death rate among children is the greatest of any place in the country, and these are textile towns, where the high death rate among children is directly traced to the enervating work of the women in the textile mills. Too well we know that the sweatshops' hard and exhausting labor for the mother dooms the child to physical, mental and moral inferiority, if not degeneration. Organized labor is to put a stop to this as it is useless, yes, foolish, to appeal to the existing ruling classes, the lords of industry. They want cheap labor, how useless then to ask them to abolish that which fills their coffers.

FLIM-FLAMMING THE WORKERS.

Portland, Ore., March 9, 1910.
Editor Industrial Worker: Please find enclosed an outline of conditions prevailing in the camp of the Utah Construction Co. at Eugene, Ore.

This information was given me by 20 Austrians and six Americans, who worked on the job as station men.

After putting in 27 days, they were flim-flammed by the un-civil engineers on the job, who figured them out of several dollars apiece by making it appear as though the greater part of the stuff moved was earth, whereas the most of it was rock.

However, there are other remarkable (or perhaps I should say common) features to this job that makes it worthy of a few passing remarks.

The bunk houses are of the kind in which the ordinary petty larceny crook and business man would not keep his fellow dog. They are inhabited by a special variety of thoroughbred (commonly called crumb), who have reached an abnormal size, and are of a very sultry temperament. At least those who have been there say they snap and bite at every one who enters the bunk house, in a most unchristian-like way.

The menu for breakfast is beefsteak (or what the cook calls beefsteak); the boarders say it resembles oaktunnet alligator hide; hot cakes that appear to be of the same material as up-to-date rubber tires. Twenty-six men who have tried the experiment solemnly swear they will stretch a yard before they will tear an inch. As a liquid refreshment the cook has developed a new mystery. He calls it coffee. The victims protest that it may be anything else, either in the heavens above or in the earth beneath, but it is not coffee.

For dinner they have a variation. What is left from breakfast of the fried alligator hide is mulliganized for dinner, accompanied by compressed milk that masquerades under the name of bread.

What is left from dinner of the Mulliganized alligator hide is converted into a kitchen mystery for supper. To be topped off with a dish of prunes that were hucked when God was a boy. It is rumored that the only time the boarders get meat that can be consumed by any other method than swallowing the pieces whole is when they get the prunes.

To break into this workingman's paradise it is only necessary to give an employment agent the sum of one dollar for the job. He will ship you out on a free fare deal if you have your home rolled up in a bundle on your back. It is needless to say the fare is free only until you have five dollars coming. Don't try to break into it if you are in Eugene. You must comply with the rules and regulations, which specify that you must come by the employment office route, via Portland.

J. JACKSON.

Spokane Advertisements

Ressa Bros.

POOL PARLOR, CIGARS, TOBACCO
Grocery Store in Connection
416 Front Avenue

Ideal Rooming House

221 1/2 Howard St.
Neatly furnished rooms, 15c to \$1.00.
NELS SWANSON, Prop.

O. K. LOAN OFFICE

220 N. Stevens Street
Tailor Made Suits, value \$15.00, at \$4.00 and up.
Overcoats, value \$8.00, at 75c and up.
Give us a trial. Strictly Second Hand.
We've got the goods.

Stevens Street Restaurant

502 Stevens Street
BEST 15c MEAL IN THE CITY
OUR COFFEE CAN'T BE BEAT

Miller's Cafe

The only 25-cent Meal House in Missoula, Mont.
I. W. W. HEADQUARTERS
132 WEST FRONT STREET.

Mechanics Cafe and Bakery

308 WASHINGTON STREET
GROSS & CAROTHERS
PROPRIETORS.
MEALS 15 CENTS AND UP
Short Orders at all hours. Boxes reserved for ladies. Open all night
MEAL TICKETS, \$3.25 FOR \$3.00

Queen Coffee House

We Feed More Workingmen Than
Any Place in Town
OUR "COFFEE AND" IS
KNOWN
337 FRONT AVENUE.

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